

igan, Wisconsin and Iowa, have enacted laws, either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless, all attempts to execute the acts of Congress. In many of these States, fugitives held to service and to labor, have been enlisted, but in none of them has the State government complied with the stipulation on this subject, made in the Constitution.

In the formation of the Federal Government, each State was recognized as an equal; the right of property in slaves was recognized by giving all free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and to be represented, by direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. These States assumed the right of meddling upon the property of our domestic institutions. They denied the rights of property established in fifteen States, and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted an open establishment of society for the removal of object to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of other States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures, to service insurrection. Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of common government. Observing the form of the Constitution, a senatorial party has found within that article establishing an executive department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the high office of President of the U. S. whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. The sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are ineligible to the office, and whose votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy hostile to the South, and destructive to its peace and safety. On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist—equal rights of the States will be lost—the slaveholding States will no longer have a majority in the Government, or in the Congress, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the political error with the sanction of a more numerous majority.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and other States of North America, dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her free position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States have a right to do; and for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

SECESSION CONVENTION.

At the opening session of the South Carolina Convention—

Judge McGrath spoke of the property of South Carolina. Mr. Miles—I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements. In a conversation, and subsequently in a written communication, I know this to have been said to him. If you and I, and all the other men of this State, the instant intelligence reaches our people—and we will take care that it does reach them in good season—the force will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety. Mr. Miles spoke about the repairs to Fort Sumter, and mentioned the case of the secession of the Federal Union. Fort Moultrie there only 65 men, with five or six muskets. Capt. Anderson is needed of troops. (Mr. Miles) felt the necessity of being watchful, lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise the Fort in the night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following resolution:—Whereas, the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union has produced the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and has emanated from the States North of Mason and Dixon's line, it has not been against the Constitution of the United States that South Carolina has seceded from the Union, but usurpation by the Government, in violation of this instrument.

Resolved, That a Commissioner be sent to each of the slaveholding States, bearing a copy of the ordinance of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing Constitution of the United States as the basis of a Provisional Government to be adopted on the part of South Carolina and other slaveholding States, which, after seceding from the present Federal Union, shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new Confederacy; and we do hereby ratify and confirm from the date thereof any action taken by such Commissioners or Commissioners, and with the consent of the Governor of South Carolina, in the formation of such provisional Union; and we do further earnestly recommend that in — days after two or more States in addition to South Carolina shall have acceded to the said Provisional Union, an election shall be held for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President of the new Confederacy.

Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed to carry an authenticated copy of the ordinance of secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be communicated to Congress, now in session; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines and light-houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances thereof within the geographical limits of South Carolina, and that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to the — day of February, 1861. In the mean time, the said forts, magazines and other places are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance. And they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt, and for the proper division of all other property within the above now held by the United States as the agent of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such time as a new Confederacy of States shall be formed, of which South Carolina shall be one, upon a Constitution or plan of Union to be reported to said States, and said deputies shall invite a meeting of the several States, and report to the Convention the article as agreed upon by said deputies.

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR TOMBS.
Senator Tombs of Georgia, who is said to be hard pressed at home, in his canvass for a seat in the Georgia Convention, on Sunday night telegraphed an address to the people of Georgia, of which the following is the material portion:—

I came here to secure your Constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guaranty for those rights, from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the Committee, were all treated with derision or contempt.

The Committee of Thirty-three on Friday adjourned for a week, without coming to any vote, after solemnly pledging themselves to vote on all the propositions then before them on that day. It is controlled by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who only seek to make you with adverse hope, until your election, that you may defeat the friends of se-

cession. If you are deceived by them, it shall not be my fault. I have put the test fairly and frankly. It is decisive against you now. I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the North for security for your Constitutional rights in the Union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th day of March next, should be thundered from the ballot-box by the unanimous vote of Georgia, on the 21 day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquillity, and glory.
R. TOMBS.

THE SEEDING CONGRESSMEN.

The letter addressed to the House of Representatives by the retiring members from South Carolina, reads as follows:—

Sir,—We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body the people of the State of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the posture heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we are as well as the people of our Commonwealth, desirous to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for the rights of each other—cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

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D. J. ASHMORE.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
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LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

We give from the *Globe* the official report of Mr. Sumner's remarks in the Senate on the 10th inst., and the autograph letter—never before published—written by Gen. Jackson:—

Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, I have no desire now to make a speech, nor to take any part in the discussion that has been commenced. I can bear a little longer the misrepresentations in the President's Message; and I believe the North can bear yet a little longer. The time will come, perhaps, when I shall deem it my duty to set forth those things in the light of reason and of history. Meanwhile, I content myself with simply offering to the Senate a piece of testimony of direct and unimpeachable authority, and to the people of the Union. If I may adopt the language of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis,) it will help us to make the diagnosis of the present disease in the body politic.

I hold in my hand an unpublished autograph letter, written by Gen. Jackson, while President of the United States, and addressed to a clergyman in a slaveholding State. Omitting certain sentences which are of a purely private nature, the letter is as follows:—

[Private.]

My Dear Sir:—I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead; and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be executed for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only Government which has a right to do, and that property and happiness we enjoy every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that might reign and divide in its wretched and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and assigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet the law, and home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent. The tariff, if it is now known, was a mere pretext—its burden was on your coarse woollen. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woollen was reduced to five per cent. for the benefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up, and classifies it with woollen at fifty per cent., and there it remains, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nullifiers agree to the principle. The cash duties and home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more, and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woollen thirty-five per cent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand; therefore, the tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. [The next pretext will be the negro of slavery question.]

My health is not good, but it is improving a little. Present my kindly to your lady and family, and say that I am always ready to be always be happy to hear from you.
ANDREW JACKSON.
The Rev. ANDREW J. CRAWFORD.

There is the original autograph letter, in the unmistakable, well-known, bold, hand-writing. [Here Mr. Sumner held the letter up.] These are the words of a patriotic slaveholder of Tennessee, addressed to a patriotic clergyman of a slaveholding State, and they are directly applicable to the present hour. Of practicable sense, of inflexible purpose, and of various experience, Andrew Jackson saw intuitively the springs and motives of human conduct, while he loved his country with a firm and all-embracing attachment. Thus inspired, he was able to judge the present, to discern the future. The tariff, in his opinion, was a pretext only; disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. 'The next pretext,' says he—and you, sir, will mark the words—'will be the negro or slavery question.' These, sir, are his words, not his emphatic judgements. These words and this judgment now belong to history, nor can they be assailed without assailing one of the greatest examples that a slaveholding community has given to a common country.

The New York Post's Washington correspondent, in giving the scene in the Senate, says:—'Take care of your nullifiers. . . . The tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.' What this extracts read, as it was in Mr. Sumner's most impressive manner, a most intense interest prevailed. Jefferson Davis, and the rest of the nullifiers, listened with painful attention, and when the reading ended, it seemed as if they had got through a surgical operation. It was like drinking a bucket of cold water into their face, and they did not recover their breath enough to reply for the rest of the day.'

WHAT CONSTITUTES INCENDIARISM IN NEW ORLEANS.

The N. O. Delta has the following:—
Yesterday morning, as we learn from our local intelligence, Mayor Monroe was brought on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Hunt, of the First District Court, to answer for the arrest of one Harris, supposed to be an Abolitionist. Harris was taken into custody as a dangerous character. He had uttered language that placed him *prima facie* in the same category with Helper. He said he would have been glad to have voted for Lincoln.

Mayor Monroe thought that if there was, by expression or implication of law, any authority for arresting a man guilty of incendiary language, here was a case for the judicious exercise of it.

So the worshipful Mayor of New Orleans proceeded to arrest Mr. Harris, and placed him in 'duro loco.' Mr. Harris, not especially relishing being jailed for having merely signified his Presidential preference, employed a lawyer to get out a writ of *habeas corpus*. A Republican safeguard, it is true, it appears, are not yet entirely suspended, and soon had the pleasure of seeing his body brought before Judge Hunt, of the First District of the parish of New Orleans.

It appearing that Mr. Harris was arrested and imprisoned without any process of law whatever, Judge Hunt very properly discharged him.

Whereat the Delta gumbles through half a column, whereof the following is the gist:—

'The abused Harris, he (Judge Hunt) averred, had a legal right to express an opinion in favor of Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency. Very true. But suppose that, in the exercise of that right, a man proves himself to be a public enemy, whom it is unsafe for a community to have in its midst? There lies the whole philosophy of the question in this instance.'

And mighty poor philosophy it is, too.

A BLACKGUARD AND A BULLY.

On Saturday last week, we had our first opportunity of being in company with a brawling politician of the fire-eating stamp, and we desire most sincerely that it may be the last. It was in the first afternoon train from Boston. Soon after starting, a man of ordinary appearance faced us in the end of the car where we were seated, and addressing a couple of gentlemen who were standing with their backs against the door, said something to them about 'Democratic money,' or 'Breckinridge money,' shaking several gold pieces in his hand. Some remarks followed, to which we did not attend, until Mr. Fire-eater exclaimed in a loud voice, 'I should like to see a man that voted for Abe Lincoln.' To this, the elder of the two gentlemen, who showed throughout uncommon good temper and forbearance, replied, 'I can gratify you with the sight: I voted for Lincoln.' Fire-eater immediately retorted, 'I wish I had your South; I'd paint your face black, and sell you for a hundred dollars. I wish I had a hundred damned white niggers; I'd sell them down South.' This style of conversation he kept up as long as we remained in the car, interlarding it with the most disgusting profanity, and bragging of his charity in giving a five cent piece to a poor child in Boston, left by the Abolitionists to suffer 'barefoot' in a way 'our niggers are never left.' In apology for the poor creature, it should be stated that he appeared to be half intoxicated; and we should not refer to his maddening ravings, but for the purpose of putting on record the following prediction, divested of the garnishing of oaths with which he invested it:—'You may get Old Abe to Washington,' said he, 'and you may place in the White House; but he can't live there a week, and we are the boys to fix him.'

Such a threat as this, falling from a half-drunken man, would be totally undeserving of notice, if there were not some reason to apprehend that it indicates a prevailing tone of thought among a certain class of the Southern population, to whom the pistol and the bowie-knife are the readiest arguments. Of similar import is the fact, as is stated by the *Chicago Tribune*, that anonymous and threatening letters, addressed to Mr. Lincoln, are thought to be necessary to support it. Of these he is daily in receipt of perhaps a dozen, each atrocious. Death, preceded by torture, is the least of the evils with which he is threatened.—*Salem Gazette.*

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[Translated for the Liberator from the Boston Pioneer (German) of Nov. 16th, by LOUIS WAGNER.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

One should think, even if there were no other reasons to abolish the Presidency of the United States, the Americans would become disgusted at it in view of the means which they have to employ in order to elect their President.

Presidential campaigns will demoralize, thoroughly, the best people. What a demoralizing influence must they exercise upon a nation whose politicians have long ago laid aside all scruples as to the choice of their means!

There is no better school for political corruption, and for blunting the moral sensibility of man, than the Presidential election as it is carried on here in America. The evil, probably, would be diminished, if the system of conventions were abrogated, and no candidate put up before election, so that every citizen might vote for that man who suits him the best. Then, at least, the scandalous libels with which orators and editors now persecute their opposing candidates would fall away, to a great extent. Yet the evil would not disappear entirely. The aspirants themselves, perhaps, would thus abuse each other the more, by eliciting personally for the office in the gift of the people. As nobler characters could not resort to such means, the most unworthy would be the best, in the end, elected.

The feeling of relief after a long sea voyage, which one had to pass in a very disagreeable company, cannot be more satisfactory than the approach of the 7th of November, which proclaims the end of the Presidential campaign.

All the impudence, all the lies, all the rascality, which were resorted to, especially by the press, during the last months of the campaign, are apt to turn the stomach of the most impartial spectator. The disgust is so great that, to compare it, as he would do, to the noise on the 4th of July, he feels as if he would have to leave this country, or retire to the quiet of a country-seat.

This disgust is somewhat lessened by the impression which is caused in view of the remarkable fact, that the candidates who, in this hot contest, always such a step as though they were addressing their opponents; while, in fact, they have almost exclusively their party associates, who do not need any more of their arguments, as their audience.

There is no moral water-mark, as there is a mark to measure the height of the water. If there were, it would be easy to prove that the water-mark in the pool of demoralization indicates a higher state of the flood after every Presidential election. Accordingly, the Republic would perish, in course of time, almost solely from the influence of this periodical disease of a Presidential election.

The Americans have again successfully fought for a new king—and what have they won? After the most superhuman efforts to elevate him to the throne, the first consequence of the victory is, that they do not know what he will do; and the question is raised, whether the king conquered, or the platform; whether the old should be given to this or that one.

It requires but little sagacity to see that those Republicans who cried loudly for victory, are frightened at their success. This is because they are either not inclined to enforce their platform, as moderate as it is, or because they think their king has not sufficient ability and will to do honor to that platform. If this conduct is to furnish the standard of the future policy of the Republican party, then it can be predicted that it is ruined before it will enter its function; for a party which has neither the courage nor determination to adhere to its programme, will give the opposition so much material for criticism that they cannot stand it for a great while. As things look now, the conservative element of the Republican party, strengthening itself by the accession of the ultra-conservative element of other parties, will soon predominate; so that the progressive element, if it does not wish to follow blindly, will have to make opposition against its own party.

The policy of a new President, as well as of a new monarch, is indicated the best in the choice of his ministers. We confidently predict that Mr. Lincoln, the chosen representative of the free North, will not be courageous enough to exclude from his Cabinet the representatives of the slaveholding South. No, he will be obliged to object to his taking Southern opponents of slavery—such as, for instance, Cassius M. Clay, or Blair, into his Cabinet; but he will appoint slaveholders, dealers in human flesh, as his ministers; and a party that wants to exclude slavery from the Territories, will not be able to keep even its representatives away from the Cabinet of the regent!

It is manifest that they are already preparing themselves for it. Since Lincoln's election, only see what efforts Republican papers make to assure the South, and her friends, that the new President will satisfy her. Will he do it, really? If you have known that, why did you select him as the representative of liberty? Does your platform satisfy the South also? No, it does not. Well, if you say that Lincoln will not harm the slaveholders, then you declare that he will not execute your platform. You admit, further, that your whole agitation and your fine phrases were only calculated to gain the victory, the booty, the drink-money.

Before the election, you cried, 'The Republican party, under its President, will not only keep the Territories free, but will also enforce the Constitution in the South, by protecting and securing the right of free speech, a free press, and free communication.' These are all measures that will make the South exceedingly discontented.

After the election, you are not only silent about those promises, but you proclaim even towards the South, with obtruding conciliation, 'an era of good feelings.' If the Republican party does not make the South dissatisfied, then it must deceive the friends of liberty who supported it. That is a necessity. Why did you not elect a Democrat, if you did not wish to dissatisfy the South?

But what will our German Republicans do, if, according to the present signs, the policy of their party assumes a conservative, or, finally, a reactionary aspect? We can give them no better advice than this: Take up again the organization which you have founded, and declare yourselves independent of the Republican party, as well through the press as in meetings. Doing this, you have not yet declared that you will be hostile towards it in all cases; you only say that you will support or oppose it in so far as the policy they pursue may require.

If there are yet any means to induce the Republican leaders to follow a progressive policy, it consists in a demonstration of the masses of the German Republicans, and in an independent waiting position. If they do not assume such a position, and their press continues to endorse beforehand all that emanates from their leaders, the old belief that the Germans can be made to acquiesce, whatever course may be pursued, and that they will do party services, at the next opportunity, as willingly as ever before, will again become prevalent.

Those who cannot appreciate the value and significance of an independent position of those who are in advance of the existing parties, and drive them on, will soon be of another opinion. Late, Wendell Phillips said justly: 'Lincoln has the position, Garrison the power.' Without Garrison, there would be no Lincoln, and without Abolitionists, no Republicans. It may also be said: 'The American Republicans have the position, (office), the German Republicans the power.' They can have it, if they want it.

The 'Pioneer' is the ablest, most independent, most uncompromising, in the cause of universal freedom, of all the numerous German newspapers in the country. It is edited by Carl Heinemann.—Ed. Lit.

ALL honor to the Georgetown church and its pastor, Rev. Charles Beecher, for the testimony below.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Of the South Congregational Church, Georgetown.

Adopted Dec. 24, 1860.

Whereas, the recent message of the President, recognizing the existence of open rebellion at the South, and advising to extend the Constitution, so that rebels may submit; and whereas, having laid the blame upon the 'violent agitation of the slavery question at the North,' the President now proclaims a National Fast, that we may 'confess our faults to God, and implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency,' thus virtually summoning the people to repentance for the issues of the late Presidential canvass; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the President of the United States is in treacherous conspiracy with rebels to overthrow the Government.

2. Resolved, That an amendment of the Constitution, for the avowed purpose of propitiating armed rebellion, is a thing unheard of in the annals of time, absurd, and impossible.

3. Resolved, That the only amendment which the age demands is an express repudiation of the slave construction of the rendition, and representation clauses of the Constitution.

4. Resolved, That the present distress is a judgment of God, not only upon our other sins, but also and especially upon the sin of slavery; and that this people should immediately break off their sins by repentance, and daily seek forgiveness of the same.

5. Resolved, That, viewed in connection with the charges and implications contained in his late message, the President's proclamation of a Fast, although verbally pious, is an act of hypocrisy and spiritual usurpation in the highest degree insulting and detestable; being nothing short of a Bull of Excommunication against political adversaries, and that, under the circumstances, we must wholly decline to comply with the President's request.

A true copy.

CHARLES BEECHER, Pastor.

Newspapers favorable to liberty will please copy. Churches at the North are earnestly invited to take similar action. Let us unite to brand the 4th of January forever with the title, 'THE TRAITOR'S FAST.'

A SOLEMN MOCKERY. President Buchanan has issued a proclamation for a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer, which he has fixed for Friday, January 4. The impudence of such a recommendation is unequalled. Had New England been touched by the desertion of couriers, or even by some quail of a tremulous conscience, laid aside the fiddle, and besought the Christians who had persecuted and persecuted him, to fast and pray, it would have been as becoming, and probably as sincere, as this proclamation of Mr. Buchanan. Formal fasting is well, but better than that is ceasing from evil doing. Not often quoting Scripture, the President says, 'I have chosen to take the bands of violence, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.'—Ohio Beecher.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST.—Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, have responded to the recommendation for a day of fasting, on the 4th of January, calling upon the people of their respective States to observe the day in the manner advised by the President. The following extracts from their messages are quite significant:—

Gov. Buckingham: 'And, that they implore him to give courage to magistrates to enforce all laws for the protection of the obedient, and the punishment of the disobedient. Gov. Banks: 'That the priceless privileges that have been transmitted to us may be preserved forever; that our rulers may be invested with wisdom and courage rightly to discharge their duty; that they may be able to learn from him, that the recognition of the rights of others is indispensable to the protection of their own.'

FAST DAY.—N. P. Banks has followed the praying President with a proclamation, designating Friday, Jan. 4th, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The humiliation is all that will probably be observed out of Boston.—North Adams News.

PROCLAMATION: BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In accordance with the proclamation of James Buchanan, President of the United States, which is hereby made known to the people of this State, I do hereby recommend that Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, be observed by my fellow-citizens as a day of public fasting and prayer, and that they assemble in their respective churches, and worship with offerings of supplication to Almighty God for the safe deliverance of our beloved country from her impending danger and corrupt rulers; that our laws may be faithfully executed; and that our Constitution, our rights, and our Union may be preserved in their original strength and purity; and that those who have a voice in our national affairs may be imbued with sufficient patriotism and courage to maintain the government inviolate, and to uphold the rights of the people in every section of the country.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the City of Providence, this 20th day of December, 1860, in the sixth year of my said office.

WM. SPRAGUE, Governor.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.—The *Norfolk* (Mass.) of the 12th inst. says a passenger on one of our boats observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about nine or ten years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulatto. There was something about her that interested him. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements, the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dye was taken off, and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who went out to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a state-room until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. George, and when a few miles below that town, rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans, and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23d.—The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement to-day, in consequence of the Secretary of the Interior having summoned to his office yesterday the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and District Attorney. It appears that Goddard Bailey, who has had charge of the Indian Trust Fund, stated that he had taken a large amount of State Bonds and coupons, belonging to the fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the government. Upon an investigation in the presence of Bailey, his statements were found to be too true. The amount abstracted is \$839,000. It is generally supposed that the bonds were used to raise money for temporary purposes, and that the panic had rendered the parties unable to redeem them. It is anticipated that other parties will be implicated upon this examination.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM.—This aged veteran, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died on Wednesday morning, at the residence of his son at Acton, Me., aged one hundred and four years, five months and nineteen days.

THE TREASON CONSUMED.—THE U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPIED BY SOUTH CAROLINA.—FORT MOULTRIE ABANDONED BY MAJOR ANDERSON FOR FORT SUMTER.—DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET.—&c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night, and the guns spiked. The Fort is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge. The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumter. There is intense excitement.

Dec. 27.—Later intelligence from Fort Moultrie represents that only the gun carriages have been taken away, and that the train was laid below the Fort to blow it up. The excitement and indignation are increasing.

12-30.—Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie to allow the discussion about that post, and that he has been ordered to move to Fort Sumter. Dec. 27.—P. M.—Capt. Foster, with a small force, remains in Fort Moultrie. Several military companies are ordered out. A collision is expected.

Dec. 27.—The military are ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this locality. It is reported that military companies in the interior are on their way here.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Volunteers have been tendered to the Governor of South Carolina, from Georgia and Alabama. It is probable that many companies will be raised.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Convention withdrew the secret obligations made yesterday, and passed an ordinance empowering the Governor to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and Agents for foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to conduct negotiations with foreign powers, and make treaties with the advice of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing with the nomination.

Also to appoint Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, as the General Assembly may direct. Also, all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided by law to fill vacancies; also to convene the Senate when necessary, except while the Convention is in session.

The Governor has immediately appointed four persons with the consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form the Executive Council.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the Custom House in Charleston. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night, to take Fort Moultrie.

Fort Moultrie and Pinckney were taken by the South Carolina forces last night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Pinckney reached the Government while a Cabinet meeting was being held. The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the officers of the Government, and demand the evacuation of the forts. Under this, if this is done, they will return immediately to South Carolina, and prepare for the worst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—It is reported that the Secessionists in Charleston have taken possession of the telegraph office, and will not allow any dispatches to be sent North, until satisfactorily passing their surveillance.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that the Charleston populace have seized the public property, to retaliate upon the movement of Major Anderson, and the capture of the Palmetto flag. 'Too hot to hold him,' it would be singular if his mission was abbreviated by the same process made famous in the case of Mr. Hoar. About the same time that his proposed mission was announced, the *Mercury* had an article on the position of South Carolina, containing the following significant passage:—

'She wants no advice at this time, and particularly from those who come here to save the Union. With all due courtesy, it is disagreeable and impertinent. We have given up the Union, and are now determined to take care of ourselves. We believe we can do it, and intend to try. Let us alone, Union-avers and friends of a hostile government. We do not mean to be vexed, by the clamorous expectations of a President, who either on account of Mr. Buchanan's convenience or to suit the plans of Southern secessionists in other States. A word to the wise is sufficient.'

SOUTHERN NEWS.—After the Minute Men of Norfolk, Pa., had had their first view in honor of the secession, South Carolina, the *Reverend* of the same city got up a counter demonstration. Thirty-two guns were fired in honor of the States remaining in the Confederacy, a large crowd applauding, and giving the shout of 'Long live the Union.'

There is trouble in the secession camp at New Orleans. The leaders supposed that they should have their own way without any opposition, but some of the wealthiest and most respectable gentlemen in the city got together the other evening, and nominated candidates to the State Convention pledged to oppose secession. The *Delta* is mortified and surprised at the discovery that there is anybody in the city who is opposed to immediate and separate secession.

SECESSION.—The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina has voted to separate from the Old South General Assembly, because of the sympathy of the latter with the present fanatical position of the North. The Synod of the Georgia Conference, which is in session at Charleston, has also voted to separate from the South, and has passed resolutions approving secession.

The Charleston (S. C.) Baptist Association, at its recent session, passed resolutions declaring its belief that slavery is sanctioned by the Bible; that the teaching of the Bible is the duty of the Church; and that the existing division between the two great sections of our confederacy 'are at variance with the gospel, and that all faithful Christians should withdraw from such; and that resistance to the encroachments of the enemies of slavery is a Christian duty.'

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERAL OFFICERS.—These officers do not appear to be in any great hurry to relinquish the emoluments of Uncle Sam. The New York *Tribune* says that seven postmen, who were in the city, have resigned, to take effect on the 1st of January. Two others, for immediate resignation, were received on Monday. Nothing has yet been heard from Postmaster Hager, at Charleston, which is the principal office of the Confederacy, and who was so rampant to get out of the Union, still officiates for Uncle Sam, and pockets his pay, preferring him as an employer to the new sovereignty.

IN the South Carolina Legislature on the 28th ult., a petition was presented from Lucy Andrews, a colored woman, praying to be allowed the privilege of becoming a slave. Referred. This woman was said to be rich, and the owner of slaves.

There are, according to the census of 1860, in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—the States which are threatening secession—only 148,400 slaveholders all told.

UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Wilmington* (N. C.) *Herald* states that in less than twenty minutes after the friends of secession had fired one hundred guns in honor of their South Carolina friends, very much in the harbor with a solitary exception, ran up the stars and stripes.

It is a ludicrous fact that all the South Carolina cadets seceding from West Point, occupied positions in their classes which insured their dismissal at the January examination.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.—The Milfordville, Ga., correspondent of the Southern Guardian says:—

'We had a little excitement here last night, owing to a New Jersey gentleman having expressed his opinions rather too freely in relation to the Legislature, the "institution," and the South generally. He was allowed to progress until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," when a rope was procured and fastened around his neck, and he was hoisted up by the neck of the older citizens, he would have undoubtedly been hung. His plea was that he was drunk. He was confined in the calaboose, and it is thought he may think his stars if he gets off with as mild a reproof as a coat of tar and feathers, and a good flogging.'

PAUCITY FAVORITE.—An individual by the name of Boulware, who has resided in this State for some time, it is said, passed through Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday last, in charge of the Express Company, well shaved, and bearing on his back the marks of 150 stripes, well laid on, and assigned to Horace Greely, New York. The consigner are the citizens of Wilmington, S. C., and he has been thus dealt with for being entirely too familiar with the ebony race, and uttering incendiary language. It would be best for Boulware to call his misadventure home at present, as the South is getting rather warm for their health.—*Norfolk Daily Book*, Nov. 30th.

THE 'CHIVALRY' AND A LADY TEACHER.—In our advertising columns will be found an application for a situation, by a cultivated and estimable lady, who has two young children to support, and who has been compelled to leave Charleston, S. C., where she discharged the duties of Governor in a gentleman's family, for the sole reason that she was born and educated in New England. She brings the highest testimonials as to character and ability, and is in all respects deserving of encouragement and support.—*Boston Transcript*.

LYNCH LAW AGAIN.—Two white men named Waters, and a mulatto named Wilson, at Mossy Hall, a village in North Carolina, were arrested a few days ago for burning the Lincoln and the Abolitionist, and severely beating a citizen who remonstrated with them. They were immediately tried by a jury, who ordered them to be whipped, and have their heads shaved. The verdict was carried out on the spot.

EXPULSION FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* says that a Mr. Keane, a Frenchman, and commander of the steamer Memphis, was recently ordered to leave New Orleans within six hours. The Captain is a Republican, and his endorsement of the views of that party being brought to the attention of a Vigilance Committee, led to his expulsion.

NEW YORK, December 4th.—Steamer R. R. Cuyler brought six passengers from Savannah, sent back by the authorities of that city.

GOING SOUTH.—Within ten days less than one hundred slaves have been sold in this vicinity, and shipped South. Their owners are panic-struck, and are glad to sell at low prices. While travelling in the country the other day, an inn-keeper tried to sell us "Nancy," a pretty girl, and an excellent house-keeper. We told her our host that we were saving what little we could command for the purpose of starting a home in New England. The inn-keeper said: "The h—l you say! Well, this ain't no country for niggers, and I'll sell Nancy anyhow!" We have no doubt that Nancy will help make up the train which is now rapidly depriving Mr. Amory Park of his grating. The girl must be sold before the Slave Trade is re-opened.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Democrat*.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—It is stated that the emancipation of the serfs will be formally decreed on the 1st of January next. The Ministers are now engaged in examining the reports of the fifty-two emancipation committees, to draw up the final act and submit it to the Senate for approval, and the Emperor has ordered that the business must be completed before the above named period. The number of serfs in Russia is forty millions, and next New Year's day will be the greatest day in Russian history.

The serfs are of the same race as their owners. How the nobility are to be compensated for the loss of their human chattels is not known.

JUDGE SMALLEY ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—Judge Smalley, in opening the U. S. District Court at New York, referred to the slave trade, and the impression upon the jurors the duty of investigating all alleged infractions of the laws for its suppression. He said it was a notorious fact that within the last three months more than three thousand miserable human beings had been taken by American craft from slave vessels sailing from the port of New York. This infamous and growing traffic had become a reproach upon the city. No honest man will lend it encouragement, and every honest man will assist in putting it down.

DR. JOHN S. ROCK IN STERLING.—Dr. John S. Rock, of Boston, delivered a lecture in Sterling, on Madame De Stael, or 'Woman the intellectual equal of Man.' He had an unusually large audience, and the attention was flattering. This is the village where William Lloyd was mobbed some years ago, for saying that the black man was a man. Now the intelligent people of this town recognize the fact by inviting one to deliver a literary lecture for their entertainment and amusement. Dr. Rock is an able speaker, and well worthy of the literary reputation which he enjoys.—*Worcester Post*, Dec. 14th.

THE IRELAND FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—We learn from the *Cleveland papers* that the Grand Jury of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio has found bills against the following persons: Rev. George Gordon, James Hammond, Ashbel Parsons, Calvin Bowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, E. D. Ashbury, Jonathan McLaren. The charge is for obstructing service of process by the U. S. Marshal, S. W. Gifford, of the Southern District of Ohio, and his deputy, John Pillsbury, county, on the 27th of September last. The object of the Marshal was to secure a fugitive slave.

The same parties are also indicted for prosecuting the charge of William F. Point, the contracts for supplying the Army of Utah, and the infamous developments in regard to Navy yards, land sales, contracts of every description, and even the legal opinions in reference to the disputed mining claims in California—it is not to be doubted that the majority of the Cabinet both had and have solid and forcible reasons for desiring either the destruction of our National Government, or a general confiscation of all the public buildings in the country, so that no evidences of their guilty complicity in frauds which have cost many millions to the country, might be submitted to the scrutiny of their successors. The time for plain speaking has come, and we do not hesitate to avow our deep-rooted conviction that to corruption in the very highest quarters, much more than to any political cause of difference, may be attributed the present distracted aspect of our national affairs.

'Looking back over the whole history of this Administration—the sale of Fort Snelling and the purchase of William F. Point, the contracts for supplying the Army of Utah, and the infamous developments in regard to Navy yards, land sales, contracts of every description, and even the legal opinions in reference to the disputed mining claims in California—it is not to be doubted that the majority of the Cabinet both had and have solid and forcible reasons for desiring either the destruction of our National Government, or a general confiscation of all the public buildings in the country, so that no evidences of their guilty complicity in frauds which have cost many millions to the country, might be submitted to the scrutiny of their successors. The time for plain speaking has come, and we do not hesitate to avow our deep-rooted conviction that to corruption in the very highest quarters, much more than to any political cause of difference, may be attributed the present distracted aspect of our national affairs.'

'The New York Times has some plain-spoken comments upon the mortifying developments at Washington of the past few years, showing the rapid progress of national corruption, from which we make the following extract:—

'A few hundred thousand slave-owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a disolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the free States. The Northern States have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but, if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as in its cowardice.'

'The *Children, Petulant South*.—The *London Times* tells a deal of truth in a very few words. It says:—

'A few hundred thousand slave-owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a disolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the free States. The Northern States have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but, if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness as well as in its cowardice.'

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THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies who have for so many years received the Subscriptions of their friends to the Cause, and the favor of their company, as usual, at this time of the year, on

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of January, Day and Evening, in Music Hall, Boston.

As accidental omissions are almost unavoidable, even of those whose company is most desired, the Ladies hasten to say, that all who hate slavery, and wish to become subscribers to the funds for its peaceful, immediate abolition, without expatriation, may obtain special invitations (without which no party is ever admitted) at the Anti-Slavery Office, 321 Washington street, and of the Ladies at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, SARAH P. ATKINSON, ELIZA ANDREW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, SARAH P. REMOND, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANNE REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARMIN, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY E. STEARNS.

The friends of the Cause in distant cities, or in country towns with whom we have been so long in correspondence, are earnestly entreated, for the sake of the Cause, at this moment of hope and cheer, when the very evidences of progress make it difficult to raise money in large sums,—to take up collections in their respective neighborhoods; using all diligence to make the amount of smaller subscriptions supply any deficiency the hard times may possibly occasion in the larger ones. Now, as the very time for the most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most devoted effort. It is to be hoped that not a town in any State where we have ever had correspondence, nor an individual whose heart is in union with ours on this subject, will be found wanting to our list. We have ample opportunity to know that there are many such at the South as well as at the North, for we are not exclusively of Northern birth, nor all free from the painful remembrance of having once been slaveholders. We hope to welcome as many as possible at the evening reception;—at all events, to receive their subscriptions by letter. Some of the ladies will be ready, while directing the arrangements for the evening reception, to welcome and receive the subscriptions of all their friends who prefer to make their calls during the day.

The Germania Band will fill the pauses of conversation in the evening. The guests may leave cloaks and shawls in the care of the attendants at the entrance and in the ante-rooms.

